MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Haddad Position, Meeting With Sharon -- Christian Militia Commander Sa'd Haddad announced to journalists that he is prepared to leave Lebanon if his presence becomes an obstacle to security arrangements for southern Lebanon, AFP and Jerusalem radio reported. He said he did not want his presence to be an embarrassment and stressed that the important thing is security for the southern area. Haddad added that he would be happy to live in Israel. Earlier, Haddad met in Marj 'Uyun with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to discuss security arrangements for southern Lebanon, the Voice of Hope radio and IDF radio said. During his tour of the area, Sharon remarked that Israel will not allow anyone to supervise the security of southern Lebanon unless an agreement is signed between Israel and Lebanon, Jerusalem radio affirmed.

In another development, Jerusalem radio said that 1,500 Palestinians in camps have petitioned the IDF to remain in the southern area until security is restored. The radio indicated that this is part of an effort by Palestinians to form a new leadership, though it is being threatened by the PLO. Meanwhile, "many" southern Lebanon inhabitants have volunteered to join Haddad's militia because they claim the Lebanese Army cannot stop the return of "terrorists" to the area, the radio said.

Cabinet Formed -- After a "long and difficult meeting" between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to form a government, Al-Wazzan announced the formation of a new Cabinet, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Al-Wazzan read the Cabinet list over the radio, in which he assumes the role of interior minister as well as prime minister; the new deputy prime minister is Elie Salim and the defense minister is 'Isam Khuri. Al-Wazzan noted that the government was formed from outside the Chamber of Deputies.

According to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, the new government is viewed as an important political success for Al-Jumayyil; Ihdin Free and Unified Lebanon radio also praised the Cabinet formation.

Security Situation -- The Lebanese Army arrested 68 persons and confiscated large amounts of arms in southern Beirut on 7 October, Beirut radio reported citing an army command statement. Voice of Lebanon radio noted that the army's operations continued the next day. Reports cited by Beirut radio indicated that the Lebanese Army will begin security measures in East Beirut on 10 October. In another development, the new Lebanese Government issued an order banning Israelis from entering Beirut, which follows a similar IDF order, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

Meanwhile, Israel released 82 prisoners held in the Ansar detention camp in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

In an appeal to Arab leaders, carried by WAFA and reported by AFP, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat accused the multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon of joining the Lebanese Army's "systematic campaign" to "annihilate" the Palestinian people. 'Arafat accused the United States of supporting the alleged arrests and torture of Palestinians and asserted that although the multinational forces may not have taken a direct part in the activities, their silence makes them accomplices. According to ANSA, the Italian Foreign Ministry affirmed that none of the multinational forces has had any role in the Lebanese Army operations.

Meanwhile, WAFA cited a Palestinian source in Damascus denying that 'Arafat had visited the Al-Biqa' Valley on 6 October as reported earlier by AFP, Monte Carlo radio said.

Israel

The Foreign Ministry "vigorously denied" reports that Israel had retracted its demand that the "terrorists" leave Lebanon before the IDF. The statement released by the ministry spokesman said Israel insists the "terrorists" leave first from all of Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported.

In response to a report by Jack Anderson in the American press that the USSR intends to renew relations with Israel, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio denied knowledge of such intentions. He added that the Soviets would have to take the first step in reestablishing relations, though Israel would welcome these relations.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian offensive launched early 7 October in the Mandali region, an Iraqi military communique carried by INA declared. In a followup statement carried by Baghdad radio, an Iraqi military spokesman reported that Iran lost 515 dead and 2 helicopters downed. An Iraqi officer, cited by INA, said that before the alleged annihilation of Iranian forces near Mandali, the Iranians fought in stages, first using artillery and then over 30,000 soldiers; he admitted that Iran had penetrated Iraqi lines before being forced back. Meanwhile, an Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio claimed Iran held its positions near Mandali and hit Iraq's Al-Faw oil installations in the southern region.

Libya

Speaking over Tripoli radio at a 7 October "Vengeance Day" rally, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that "enemies" of the Libyan people must be eliminated. Declaring that this job cannot be done by the revolutionary committees alone, he stated that every Libyan traveling abroad is responsible for the task of eliminating adversaries, adding that these enemies are U.S.-subsidized.

Egypt

In a speech carried by Cairo radio at a National Democratic Party headquarters ceremony marking the first anniversary of the death of former President Anwar as-Sadat, President Husni Mubarak praised As-Sadat as a great leader and a man of unique capabilities, adding that As-Sadat's greatest accomplishment was the 1973 October war "victory," followed by the peace agreements with Israel.

Afghanistan

At the end of talks in Budapest between President Babrak Karmal and Hungarian leaders, Afghanistan and Hungary signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a joint communique carried by BAKHTAR reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ERSHAD RETURNS FROM INDIAN VISIT 7 OCT

BK080549 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad, now back home after a 2-day official to India, has described his visit as a success.

Talking to newsmen at the Zia International Airport last night on his return, the CMLA said a memorandum of understanding has been signed between Bangladesh and India on sharing of the Ganges waters. He said under it the present arrangement on Farakka will continue. In the meantime, an 18-month prefeasibility study will be undertaken by the officials and experts of the two countries. If the report of the study is found favorable, we will accept it, he added. The feasibility study on the augmentation of the Ganges waters was not done before as provided under the 1977 agreement. The issue would be approached with an open mind.

About sharing the Tista waters, the CMLA said some sort of an understanding has been reached and further negotiations on it will be held next month.

General Ershad said he also had very fruitful talks with the Indian prime minister on other bilateral issues in an atmosphere of extreme friendship and cordiality. They have decided to make sincere and effective efforts to resolve all the outstanding problems facing the two countries.

The CMLA also mentioned the signing of two agreements during his visit -- one on the setting up of a joint economic commission and the other on the lease of Tin Bigha corridor. He said the foreign ministers of the two countries will meet in New Delhi late next month to identify the areas of cooperation within the preview of the joint economic commission.

He also said steps have been taken to narrow down the trade imbalance between the two countries. The two countries will also consider the spheres of joint industrial ventures and technical cooperation. Replying to a question, General Ershad said we want good relations with all countries, particularly with our neighbors.

General Ershad told a questioner that he had renewed his invitation to Mrs Indira Gandhi to visit Bangladesh. The visit might take place some time next year, he said.

Answering another question the CMLA said elections for local government would be held next year. But, he noted, conditions were not yet conducive to resume political activities.

The deputy chief martial law administrators, Cabinet ministers, diplomats, high civil and military officials were among those present at the airport to receive the CMLA.

Earlier, General Ershad was given a warm sendoff at the Palam Airport. He was seen off by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Cabinet ministers, political leaders, members of the diplomatic corps and high civil and military officials.

ACCORDS SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH ON ENCLAVE LEASE

BK071425 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] India and Bangladesh today exchanged letters for the perpetual lease of Tin Bigha to Bangladesh. They also signed an agreement setting up a joint economic commission.

The ceremony took place at Rashtrapati Bhavan this afternoon in the presence of Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh Lt General Ershad and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. The terms of the lease which constitute an agreement are set out in letters exchanged between External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha. Tin Bigha is approximately 178 meters by 85 meters and will connect Dahagram and Panchabri Mauja of Bangladesh. Sovereignty over the leased area will continue to vest in India.

The joint economic commission for which the agreement was signed will be at the ministerial level and will review commercial relations, recommend measures for closer economic cooperation and for diversification of trade.

Further Details

BK071427 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Bangladesh and India today signed two agreements -- one about a joint economic commission and the other relating to a lease of perpetuity of Tin Bigha corridor. The agreements were signed in New Delhi today by Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha and his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao.

Our special representative in a dispatch from New Delhi said the signing ceremony was witnessed by Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt Gen H.M. Ershad and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The joint economic commission shall consist of representatives of the two governments headed by a Cabinet minister on each side. The leaders of the two sides will act as chairmen of the commission. The commission may appoint subcommittees and other bodies as may be necessary to deal with specific issues in the fields of cooperation to monitor progress of implementation of commission's decision and to make appropriate progress reports or recommendations.

The joint economic commission shall hold its meetings at least once a year. The meetings of the commission shall be held in each other's country alternatively. The commission will review matters concerning commercial relations between the two countries for promoting and expanding these relations. It will recommend measures and activities to develop and diversify the two-way trade between the two countries as well as to remove bottlenecks and reducing imbalances in trade relations between the two countries. The commission will identify areas of closer cooperation and initiate such studies and investigations as may be necessary for the purpose. It will also promote closer contact between the business community of the two countries and endeavor to promote possibilities of increased investment consistent with investment policies of the two countries. It will explore possibilities of establishing industrial ventures through joint collaboration in Bangladesh and India and in third countries. The commission will also review the existing transport and communication links between the two countries and promote further cooperation in this regard. The agreement, which comes into force immediately, will remain valid for 5 years and may be extended for 5 to 10 years that may be agreed upon between the two countries.

Under the Tin Bigha agreement, the lease of perpetuity of the area shall be for the purpose of connecting Dahagram and Angorpota with Panchabari Mauja [village] and the (Panchgram) Thana [police station] of Bangladesh to enable the Bangladesh Government to exercise her sovereignty over the two enclaves. The agreement provides that sovereignty over leased area shall continue to vest in India. The rent for the leased area shall be Bangladeshi 1 taka per annum but India has waived its right to charge the rent.

Under the agreement, both Bangladesh and India shall have the right to lay cable, electric lines and water sewage pipes over or under the leased area without obstructing free movement of citizens [words indistinct]. The Bangladesh and Indian citizens, including police, paramilitary and military personnel along with their arms, ammunitions and equipment with supplies, shall have the right of free and unfettered movement in the leased area.

After the signing ceremony, the Indian prime minister told waiting newsmen that her talks with the Bangladesh leaders were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness. General Ershad told newsmen: We have reached complete understanding to solve our problems.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH BANGLADESH

BK071647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] A joint communique issued at the end of General Ershad's visit underlines the close identity of views between the two countries on various international issues. In the bilateral sphere, the two sides envisaged durable and mutually advantageous cooperation in a number of fields. To reduce Bangladesh's trade balance against India, the communique suggests several short-term measures for more imports by India. In the long term, joint industrial collaboration in Bangaldesh can help it produce a variety of goods which could be exported to India.

On the New Moore Island, secretary-level talks are to be held to examine all the relevant facts. The two sides are confident that the joint river commission will be able to finalize a sharing formula for the Tista water. They have reemphasized the need to stop illegal movement across the border. The modalities for railway transit of Indian goods through Bangladesh are to be worked out under the auspices of the joint economic commission. The economic commission will be at the ministerial level and will explore possibilities of promoting closer economic cooperation and better contracts in scienctific, technological, transport, telecommunications and other fields.

Under the accord on Tin Bigha India has leased out an area approximately 178 meters by 85 meters to Bangladesh in perpetuity to connect Dahagram with Panchabari Mauja. Sovereignty over it will continue to vest in India but Bangladesh will have its undisturbed possession. Bangladesh citizens, including armed forces, will have the right of free movement at the area without any travel document. All Indian citizens and goods will continue to have the right of free movement in the area.

General Ershad was given a warm sendoff when he left for Dacca this evening. The prime minister, her Cabinet colleagues and members of diplomatic corps were among those who saw him off at the Delhi airport. Before boarding the plane Lt General Ershad inspected an interservices guard of honor.

GANDHI CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT

BK051425 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister has appealed to all, particularly those in a position to influence Israel, to spare no efforts in prevailing upon it to withdraw from Lebanon without delay. Making a statement in the Rajya Sabha on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Mrs Gandhi said this must be the first step in the long process of finding a solution to the larger problems. Our foremost priority must be to work collectively in initiating a new peace process toward a comprehensive and final settlement.

GANDHI'S U.S., USSR, NONALIGNED POLICIES VIEWED

BK061433 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 30 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Hari Jai Singh: "Mrs Gandhi and Superpowers"]

[Text] If Mrs Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States was a media success in projecting India's point of view, her trip to the Soviet Union was a triumph of principles. In the former, the problem was how to get across to the American people, who may otherwise be indifferent to what their government is doing abroad. In the latter the problem was how to convince an otherwise extremely sympathetic people that the problems of the developing countries, and of India in particular, do not fall neatly into any ideological framework. In both cases her visits were highly successful and rewarding.

Broadly speaking, these visits underline the basic soundness and dynamism of India's foreign policy which does not change with change of place or audience. Very few countries can boast of such remarkable consistency in policy and approach.

India's policy of non-alignment, for that matter, is neither a matter of expendiency nor an exercise in opportunism in the sense that it wants to thrive on a split between the two superpowers. Far from it. Mrs Gandhi in Moscow passionately pleaded for better understanding between America and the Soviet Union. She was equally forthright about friendly moves towards China initiated by India and the Soviet Union with a view to defusing areas of tensions.

Mrs Gandhi has constantly pleaded for the paramount need for peace so that the process of development gets the desire boost in the developing world. Of course, a lot depends on the response and attitude of big powers to the basic problems facing developing countries like India.

In Washington India could hardly have got any assurances -- either on U.S. arms aid to Pakistan or on the military build-up in the Indian Ocean. Indeed, it could not even get any assurance on assistance. The Tarapur affair continues to rankle.

In contrast, Mrs Gandhi came back from Moscow loaded with offers of help. President Brezhnev went out of his way to assure India that she could expect all assistance from the Soviet Union for her development. The USSR has offered to set up three major plants in the country -- a steel plant, a large refinery and an alumina plant -- the total outlay on which alone could be about Rs. 8,000 crore. These apart, there are offers of help to expand the Vizag steel plant to 4 million tonnes and to reorganise the Burnpur steel plant. And there are scores of other projects in the pipeline for the development of oil, coal, power, irrigation, food processing, pharmaceuticals and many others. As for trade, according to Trade Minister Shivraj Patil, the turnover between the two countries would reach unprecedented levels by 1985.

But to tote up the various items of Soviet assistance to India is to miss the essence of its significance, which lies more in the Soviet commitment to make India an industrial nation. If today India is counted among the industrial nations, it is largely because of Nehru's dedication to make India a modern industrial nation and the Soviet assistance which came in response to it.

Similarly, Soviet assistance in the field of defence came not as it is being offered today by the West because of commercial necessity but because of Soviet commitment to India's planned development. It started flowing in from 1961 at the height of India-China tension when the Soviet Union was still friendly towards China. The West refused to provide military hardware to India, while America was arming Pakistan.

In short, the friendship between India and the USSR as the prime minister often reiterates, is tested by time. Unfortunately, India's relations with the West have had neither this stability nor the assurance in times of need.

Curiously enough, a section of Indian intellectuals, out of sheer habit, express "reservations" about our relationship with the Soviet Union. This shows their lack of perspective of the national interests. For the benefit of this class, it would be worth reiterating our principles and perceptions.

Colonial India made up her mind on the Soviet Union through its anti-imperialist perspective. Independent India did the same out of necessity. In both, Nehru played the most dominant role, because he alone among Indian leaders had a correct assessment of the forces of history.

It is easy enough for those who are blinded by prejudices to talk of Western commitments to freedom. But barring certain cases, the decolonisation process was not a shining example of this commitment. Roosevelt did not press for India's freedom hard enough because he did not want to offend Churchill beyond a certain point. And today the American leaders do not want to press for Namibia's freedom because they do not wish to offend South Africa. I cite this case to show how much woolly thinking passes off in this country as scholarship and wisdom.

Similarly, after 37 years from the end of the last world war and after three decades of the process of decolonisation, the rich nations of the West have not yet decided what role they should play in the newly independent countries, what changes are to be brought about in the world order, whether the Third World needs external assistance, and in what form and quantum, and what institutional support is to be created for lifting the poor out of their degrading poverty. They seem to change their approach from election to election.

Is this an example of a commitment to help the poor of the world? As against this, the Soviet Union has responded well to the needs of the Third World, howsoever limited may be its capacity for assistance. Today the American administration sees no need for official aid and wants developing countries to depend on "market forces", that is, on the private banks, the multinationals etc., for their development. Does this constitute a policy? Far from it. It is the absence of a policy and commitment.

After having said this, one must hasten to add that we are not for polarisation of forces. We have chosen the path of non-alignment and rightly so. Our own economic development will follow a course that is suitable to use and that is the mixed economy with the public sector playing a dominant role. We are neither for "market forces" nor for the all-planned economy.

These futile debates about the merits of capitalism and socialism must come to an end in India as the majority of Third World nations are choosing their own model of development. Our debates should, therefore, concentrate on how this model can be perfected. And let us be clear about one thing: An India that is committed to capitalism and therefore to the West has no role to play either in the Non-aligned Movement or in the Group of 77. Is this the "role" that the Western lobby wants India to play in total violation of the traditions of Gandhi and Nehru?

The Western nations are prepared to blow up the world to defend "Western civilisation" and the East is prepared to respond in equal measure to defend the new society it has created. Where do we come in this picture? Have we nothing to defend for ourselves? Surely our job is not to encourage the prejudices or fears of either. Our job is to preserve peace. This would call for the highest statesmanship and diplomacy. Obviously this is not for those who are too eager to take sides.

We are told that the Soviet Union has little to offer India in terms of higher technology. We need not go into what the Russians have to offer us. The question is: Is higher technology available from elsewhere and at what price? The UN efforts and debates on the question of technology transfer do not show that higher technology is available from the West just for the asking.

Equally confusing is the argument about diversifying the sources of defence supplies. There is no dispute on this in principle. It was India that went to the Soviet Union for arms because she could not get them from the West.

The question today is: Are arms and their corresponding technologies available to India from the West? If they are, they must be welcome. But the moot point is whether the West will keep its commitments to supply spares and other supporting services in an emergency. Where is the guarantee that the Americans and their allies will honour their word?

To say this is not to argue that we should depend solely on Soviet arms. Our main task is to become self-reliant in the defence field and Mrs Gandhi has made this clear on several occasions.

We have chosen to remain here within a narrow framework ignoring the forces of history which are going to shape the future of the world. Early next year the non-aligned summit is taking place in New Delhi. Soon after that the UNCTAD VI will be meeting at Belgrade. We are part of these organizations and movements that are part of a wider struggle for establishing a new and just world order.

NAVAL PRESENCE IN ANDAMANS INTENSIFIED

BK071145 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 4 Oct 82 p 9

[Excerpt] The presence of the Indian Navy in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands had been intensified in view of the proximity of these islands to other countries, it was learned from senior naval officials in Calcutta on Sunday. The threats facing the island territories of India were emphasized during the day at the launching of a defence boat for the India Navy at Garden Reach shipyard.

It was learned that the first of the new submarines to be purchased from West Germany would arrive in India by the end of 1984. Before long the Mazagon dock, Bombay, will build a submarine of the same type. The submarine, which is being specially designed in West Germany for the Indian Navy, will have better capabilities than the existing submarines of Soviet origin in the Indian Navy. The new ones will be swifter, stealthier and will have more powerful sonars and accurate torpedoes.

Earlier, speaking on the occasion, Vice-Admiral S. Mukherjee, deputy chief of Naval Staff, said that the Falklands conflict had lessons for India. The admiral, who is in charge of operation and intelligence of Indian Navy, said that the maritime security environment of India was deteriorating. The presence of navies of big powers in the Indian Ocean was increasing. Bases and operating facilities were being acquired for obvious reasons.

Vice-Admiral Mukherjee stressed the need for building a balanced navy, capable of operating underwater, on the surface and in the air. There were 319 islands in the Andamans group and 22 in the Lakshwadeep area, two million sq km of exclusive economic zone and about 230 major and minor ports to be defended.

PURCHASE OF FRENCH, UK HELICOPTERS CONSIDERED

BK051635 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 29 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 28 -- The Defence Ministry is now finalizing a deal for the purchase of new anti-submarine warfare helicopters for the Indian Navy, reports United News of India.

The British firm Westland has submitted a detailed proposal for the sale of their new version of the Sea King helicopters while the French Aerospatiale have forwarded details of their naval version of the Super Puma helicopter.

The technical rounds of discussions for the purchase of these helicopters with the two firms have been concluded.

UK GROUP TO BUILD THERMAL POWER STATION

BK301354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A contract providing British assistance for the construction of the 1,000-mw super-thermal power station at Rehand in Uttar Pradesh was signed in London today. The contract was signed between the national thermal power corporation of India and a consortium of British engineering firms. The plant is to be set in about 5 years. The British consortium will give aid worth nearly 1,820 million rupees and credit facilities for over 5,770 million rupees. The first phase is to be completed by June 1987, and it will be fully commissioned in another 1 year.

HOME MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEERUT SITUATION

BK080328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The center will ask the state governments to consider setting up of special courts for trying communal offences. Union Law Ministry will also be asked to examine the proposal. This was stated by Home Minister Sethi in the Lok Sabha yesterday while replying to a 6-hour special discussion on communal disturbances. He assured the house that the government will consider raising more battalions of peace task force to deal with such situations. These battalions have already been raised in the central reserve police force and other armed constabulary forces with a proper composition of personnel from different castes and communities.

Referring to the Meerut incidents, Sethi sought the cooperation of all sections of the society to promote communal harmony and restore normalcy. Admitting that there were a few lapses on the part of the administration initially, the minister said that the state government has instructed immediately to take proper action and there are no lapses now. Searches for illegal arms have been conducted and a large number of weapons have been seized. Necessary steps have been taken for the supply of rations, medicines and other essential goods to the people in the affected localities.

About the criticism against the role of the provincial armed constabulary, Sethi said the state government would be asked to look into this. The minister informed the house that 32 deaths have been reported so far in the Meerut riots. The home minister expressed his appreciation to a group of MPs who visited the affected areas in the city. He said he would convene a meeting of the MPs today or tomorrow to know their views on how to prevent such incidents.

MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISTS REEMERGING IN KASHMIR

BK071139 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 4 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] Srinagar, Oct. 3 -- Hardly a month after the death of Sheikh Abdullah, Muslim fundamentalists are re-emerging on the Kashmir political scene, to get "annulled" the state's "accession with India."

This was evident here yesterday with the emergence of a new political party -- the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim league of political map of state. The party's founder-president, Mr Mohammad Azam Inqalabi, threatened to launch a non-violent movement in both "Indian Kashmir and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir to get rid of Indian domination in the state."

Mr Azam Inqalabi (39), who claims to have spent half of his life in Pakistani and Indian jails, has demanded an "independent status for the state of Jammu and Kashmir". He said that "this can be possible only if the Indian Government's domination over the state is brought to an end as Pakistan, being an Islamic republic, can have no objection in granting an independent status to our state."

Mr Azam Inqalabi felt that Sheikh Abdullah had wanted to "maintain the individual identity of Kashmiris at all costs before the partition of India, but had become helpless after Pakistan committed an unprovoked aggression to grab Kashmir valley in 1947." He strongly supported the state resettlement bill, which, he said, would enable all those Kashmiri Muslims forced to migrate to Pakistan before or after the partition due to political or other differences with Sheikh Abdullah's pro-Indian national conference to return permanently to their homeland.

He said that while he was in Pakistani jails before and after the Indo-Pakistani conflict of 1965, he realized that "every Kashmiri Muslim living in India is considered to be a traitor or an Indian agent. Every Pakistani Muslim feels that whenever their government made an attempt to liberate Kashmir from Indian domination the Kashmiris themselves sabotaged their plans".

Meanwhile, the Jammu and Kashmir Jamaat-i-Islami's militant youth wing, the Jammat-i-Tulba, headed by Sheikh Tajamul Islam, which has already threatened to launch "an Iranian-type Muslim revolution to liberate Jammu and Kashmir from Indian domination" have also intensified their anti-indian activities in different parts of Kashmir valley, especially after the death of Sheikh Abdullah.

However, while both the Jammat-i-Islami and the Jammat-i-Tulba were openly propagating "accession to Pakistan" some for [as published] their offshoots in the form of various students' organizations, have also started demanding an independent status for the state, as they want to avoid a direct clash with the state government.

FIRST U.S. WHEAT SHIPMENT TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH

BK031251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The first installment of 2.5 million tons of wheat that India is importing from the United States is likely to arrive at Calcutta port by the end of this month. Chairman of the Food Corporation of India T. Ramachandran said in New Delhi today that the first supertanker carrying 60,000 tons of wheat has already sailed for India from the United States on the 20th of last month. Two more ships carrying wheat left on the 27th last and are on the high seas.

Ramachandran said as a result of this import wheat prices would stabilize and the stock position will improve.

BRIEFS

TEXTILES AGREEMENT WITH EEC -- India and the European Economic Community have signed an agreement on the export of Indian textiles and garments to EEC countries. The agreement is valid for export of Indian goods to the 10 EEC countries for 4 years. It was negotiated on the basis of multifiber arrangement. Handloom products have been included in the agreement. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Sep 82 BK]

FAHD CALL FOR ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET APPLAUDED

BK080545 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pakistan Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon in an interview with a Jidda daily has expressed firm support to King Fahd's call for the establishment of an Islamic common market. He said this would realize Islamic cooperation and economic integration liberating the Islamic states from the economic hegemony of the big powers. Mahmud A. Haroon also reiterated support to King Fahd's call for the promotion of Islamic solidarity.

DAWN DEFENDS NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

GF060545 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Nuclear Development"]

[Text] The chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has again emphasised that the use of atomic energy is imperative for meeting the country's growing energy demand which cannot be satisfied by conventional means alone. It is significant that Dr Munir Ahmad Khan has reaffirmed the government's commitment to the development of the nuclear potential at a time when a new campaign has been launched against Pakistan's modest atomic programme for peaceful purposes. The quarters from where this campaign has emanated are known for their vehement opposition to any effort by developing countries to acquire basic knowledge and expertise in nuclear science even if they are to be channelled into peaceful uses.

It is now widely known that some of the Western nation's opposition to the Third World's quest for nuclear technology stems not so much from a genuine concern for nuclear non-proliferation. Members of the exclusive nuclear club are more concerned about preserving their monopoly over nuclear technology which has of late emerged as one of the most profitable industries. Mutual competition and rivalries notwithstanding, industrialised countries, therefore, have a vested interest in limiting the possession of nuclear know-how to a small group of nations not only for political but also for commercial reasons. To this end, they have resorted to the use of pressure to deny developing countries the right to acquire nuclear capabilities which could make them self-sufficient in energy production.

Pakistan has been seeking basic nuclear technology in a number of fields. This includes the mining and enrichment of uranium, which is present in a sizable quantity in the country, the manufacture of heavy water and the acquisition of reprocessing techniques in order to maximise the use of nuclear fuel. In view of the reassurance given by the Government of Pakistan on numerous occasions that it will not divert its nuclear expertise into military uses, the opposition to Islamabad's nuclear programme is not understandable. Moreover, Pakistan has also agreed to the upgraded international safeguards proposed by UN agencies. This is reason enough for the nuclear powers to show greater understanding of Islamabad's position in this regard.

Pakistan's modest nuclear research and development programme should help to make it self-sufficient in energy production. Furthermore, the application of nuclear technology could give a boost to development. It is already being applied to agriculture, medicine and industry. It is important that international efforts be made to help developing countries to acquire nuclear technology under adequate safeguards for peaceful purposes. To deny the Third World the benefits of nuclear know-how on the ground that it can be misused could prove to be a short-sighted policy in the long run.

PILGRIMS INJURED BY SAUDI ARABIAN POLICE 7 OCT

GF080536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0435 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit correspondent in Saudi Arabia, police of the royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while preventing the Komeyl prayer ceremony, last night attacked Iranian pilgrims, injuring some of our innocent countrymen.

According to the same report, the religious Komeyl prayer ceremony was scheduled to be held last night opposite the (Baqi') cemetery in the holy city of Medina. However, the Saudi regime, enraged during the hajj ceremony by the Iranian pilgrims' chanting of the slogans: Death to America and death to Israel, and by their revealing the plots and crimes of America and Israel in the region, prevented completion of the prayer ceremony. Thus, the police and security officials of the royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by attacking the Iranian pilgrims and non-Iranian pilgrims participating in the Komeyl prayers with sticks, clubs and tear gas, prevented the ceremony. Many brother and sister pilgrims were injured and wounded in the attack.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,072

LD071734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Report on communique No 1,072 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its communique No 1,072, described the situation on the fronts. The communique, in part, reads:

Contrary to the empty claim of the disgraceful Saddam regime about carrying out a counterattack and regaining the liberated strategic regions and heights in the western part of the country, the heroic and victorious units participating in the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operations, while holding all the conquered regions and positions and enjoying combat and moral superiority, are depriving the enemy of the possibility of any movement and are enjoying fortified positions.

The same communique says that Islam's combatants on the other side of the (Giskeh), (Kohneh Rig) and (Miyan Tang) heights clashed with the enemy and destroyed three tanks and APC's of the Iraqi forces. Our combat patrol units also destroyed two enemy tanks and captured another beyond the (?Sanu Vafal) region.

In the operational zone in the southern part of the country, our forces defended their positions and returned the enemy's fire during the past 24 hours. In this region, our combatants are carrying out their reconnaissance and combat missions against enemy units and are continuing their operations aimed at destroying the Saddamist forces.

Islam's combatants yesterday opened fire on the oil installations and jetties of Al-Faw and (?Chahar Cheragh) setting them ablaze and destroying several enemy weapon emplacements on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud.

At 1915 and 1933 yesterday, two aggressive enemy helicopters were hit and shot down by our fighter aircraft and air defense units.

During the operations on 4 and 5 October, 43 of our dear combatants in the ground forces and two of the valiant members of the gendarmerie attained the honor of being martyred and went to meet their creator.

VELAYATI COMMENTS ON UPCOMING UN SESSION

GF071031 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] In a departure statement given to our correspondent at the airport, [Foreign Minister] Velayati noted that the war of the Iraqi regime, which is imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, is on the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

He added that the UN Security Council had earlier held an illegal session. Without paying attention to the injustice perpetrated against the Iranian people during the war and without taking into consideration the fact that Iraq began the war, the UN Security Council called for a cease-fire when the whole world knows Saddam's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran [led] to damage and destruction in our country and to the fall of tens of thousands of martyrs.

On the conditions of the Islamic Republic of Iran to end the war imposed by the Iraqi regime, Velayati said the Iraqi forces have to withdraw unconditionally from the points from which the war began and to pay compensation for the losses and damages inflicted on our country and the aggressor should be identified. The foreign affairs minister noted: Unless our conditions, which were announced earlier, are accepted, then accepting a cease-fire implies recognition of the aggressor.

Velayati added that during the meetings of the UN General Assembly, the Islamic Republic of Iran delegation will exploit every opportunity to hold talks with friendly countries.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

GF070413 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "UN Security Council and Its Resolutions"]

[Text] Dear listeners, in its session last night, which was called by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the war Iraq launched against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was drawn up and presented to the session by the Jordanian Government. This six-point resolution does not differ at all from the resolution the UN Security Council adopted 2 months ago.

The new resolution, just as in the case of the earlier one, approves of the savage attacks of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Raja'i, did not participate in the session held by the UN Security Council last night. However, in a statement to the press prior to the UN Security Council vote on the resolution, Raja'i said: We do not recognize the legality of the resolution. The UN Security Council, in the course of the past 25 months, has failed to shoulder any responsibility over the argument for which it is responsible.

Meanwhile, in his detailed address, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's foreign minister, who participated in the UN Security Council session on behalf of his country, talked about the peace-loving nature of his regime, emphasizing that both the Arab states and the rest of the countries of the world agreed on the necessity of ending the war.

However, in his detailed address, he forgot to mention even a single word about how insistant Iran, a country which has been forced by his regime to defend itself, is on the question of ending the war. In his address, the foreign minister of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime failed to mention anything about why his regime launched a wide-scale savage attack on the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, trampling upon all the provisions of international law and agreements. He also mentioned nothing about why this regime destroyed Iran's cities and villages during its attack, causing great moral and material losses and why it unilaterally violated the 1975 Algiers agreement. He also failed to explain why they did not accept the just demand of the Muslim people of Iran and why they are trying to spread this war to the region. He did not explain why they pretend to love and favor peace after committing so many crimes and causing so much damage.

Furthermore, in the course of the 23 months prior to Iran's unleashing its attack codenamed Jerusalem, why did organizations, conferences, all compromising countries and imperialists fail to see eye to eye on the necessity of ending the war started by the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime? Indeed, there are thousands of other unanswered questions in this respect.

Yes, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted the six-point resolution after the barking of the representative of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. Just as in the case of the address delivered by the Iraqi representative, the resolution passed by the UN Security Council brings various questions to mind. However, prior to discussing the causes of this resolution, we would like to refer briefly to the question of whether the UN Security Council is empowered to settle on the basis of justice the question of the war Iraq launched against Iran.

The UN Security Council, composed of five of the world's major powers, having the satanic right of veto, is the main cause of insecurity on the international level. It does not (?respect) the rights of nations at all. Since the establishment of the UN body, it has not respected the principle of independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of nations -- a principle that is [word indistinct] of the UN Security Council. In fact, it has been trampling upon this principle. During this time, the five major powers referred to have endeavored to legalize attacks and violation of rights through the UN Security Council. In view of this, they have been assessing the security and independence of the nations in the direction of the interests they acquired through plunder. Thus, they have been reluctant to give a legal status to the peoples. [as heard]

As for the question related to the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to the few points we have already mentioned, because the UN Security Council was chairmed by the shah's representative, Husayn of Jordan -- who is the partner of the Zionist and Ba'thist Saddam -- and apart from this, because the clamors for justice of the poor Iranian people -- who have been subjected to savage attacks in the course of the war started by Iraq -- have been shown no sympathy at all, the UN Security Council is devoid of the right to act as an arbitrator and reach the necessary verdict. [sentence as heard]

Dear listeners, as is common knowledge to all, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's military units suddenly attacked Iran 2 years ago and advanced 90 km in our land, destroying and occupying our largest cities and 1,200 town and villages. Over 1,000 factories and other establishments also were destroyed. And, as is also common knowledge to the world, the UN Security Council did not feel that this attack and the tragic situation it created posed any danger to peace and security at all. It did not bother to adopt a resolution condemning and criticizing the action of the aggressive enemy.

However, the Muslim and brave people of Iran first halted the advance of this savage attack against their homeland and then organized their operations to force the enemy out of a section of their territory. Today, they are demanding their rights from the enemy, standing as they are on their own frontiers after cleaning the dirty traces of the enemy from the remaining portion of their land.

This being the situation, the UN Security Council has passed a resolution, feeling as it did that world security was threatened. Isn't the move made by the UN Security Council tantamount to mockery of the legal rights of the peoples by the five UN Security Council members having the satanic veto right? In view of this, the UN Security Council will remain an illegal entity as long as it has the veto right and as long as the nations do not have the right to intervene in cases of injustice. [sentence as heard] This is an unconditional matter for the nation.

In the second clause of the resolution adopted last night, a clause which demanded an immediate cease-fire, the UN Security Council also reemphasized its demand that military units withdraw to internationally recognized borders. Yes, the UN Security Council is ignorant of the fact that Saddam unilaterally violated the Algiers agreement 2 years ago and pushed the borders into the Islamic Republic of Iran in a bid to control the whole of Arvad Rud River and Khuzestan and that he did not withdraw to the borders which existed prior to his attack, but is currently continuing to occupy a large strategic region of our country.

In the third clause of its resolution, the UN Security Council welcomed the fact that the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime has implemented Resolution 514, dated 1982. Yes, Iraq had to abide by the resolution. This was due to the fact that the UN Security Council, convening at the request of Saddam, adopted a resolution taking into consideration the interests of the Saddam regime after the defeat of its forces at the battlefronts after 23 months of fighting and after the rejection of the legal demand of the Islamic Republic of Iran for its rights. This brought to light the partial nature and (?biased) arbitratorship of the UN Security Council.

In the course of the UN Security Council session last night, the just demand put forward by the Islamic Republic of Iran for genuine peace and for the establishment of security and stability in the region was not taken into consideration. An explanation was not given as to how the legal rights of the Iranian people would be secured from the aggressor. The resolution referred to was arranged during the night in the direction of the interests of the aggressor, tacitly telling the Muslim and brave Iranian people: You must make compromises. You must relinquish your right. You must allow the aggressor, who is the cause of instability in the region and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, to turn to its other duties in the region.

Dear listeners, we can conclude by saying that the five major powers referred to, which dominate the UN Security Council and molest the world, have officially announced that the first phase of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime's duty with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran has ended.

IRAQI MUJAHIDIN KILL 'BA'THIST MERCENARIES'

LD062328 Tehran IRNA in English 1948 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Sanandaj, Oct 6, IRNA -- Muslim mujahideen in Iraq have killed three Ba'thist officers and wounded many others as they shelled a telecommunications centre in Falfariz, using RPG-7s today.

On Tuesday, the Muslim mujahideen threw a grenade into a police car in the city of As-Sulaymaniyah killing an Iraqi major and three soldiers. Also, in an encounter between members of the Iraqi Muslim mujahideen and government soldiers three kilometres from the town of Gharah-dagh, a column of the Ba'thist forces were completely routed this week.

In a related report one military vehicle was destroyed and two Ba'thist mercenaries were killed on the Bandar-Khan road this week as it hit a mine planted by the Muslim mujahideen.

CLANDESTINE DESCRIBES SITUATION IN KORDESTAN

GF061650 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] According to our correspondent, armed strugglers in Naqadeh carried out the revolutionary execution of another mullah of the Khomeyni regime. He was Mullah Mohammad Hoseynzadeh who was killed, together with his children, by a number of armed men. He was Khomeyni's representative and Naqadeh's Friday imam.

According to our correspondent, the fighters opposing the Khomeyni regime repeatedly have warned the mullahs connected with the regime to stop supporting this criminal regime or risk being executed as accomplices to the regime's crimes. The Khomeyni regime has not yet been able to arrest the people who executed Mullah Hoseynzadeh. The strugglers' task force left the scene after executing the mullah.

Our correspondent also reported that the armed Kurdish strugglers have dealt crushing blows to Khomeyni's guards around Reza'iyeh in the past 2 days. According to this report, 28 of Khomeyni's guards were killed in a heavy clash around Reza'iyeh and another group was captured by the combatant Kurdish forces. Our correspondent adds: Contrary to the propaganda of the Khomeyni regime concerning the purging of Kurdish villages, the armed Kurdish combatants continue to control their positions and so far have repulsed the guards' attacks.

According to the same report, Khomeyni's guards, in retaliation for their defeats at the hands of the armed Kurdish fighters, are using helicopter gunships against Kurdish villages and are killing women, children and civilians. In the recent clashes around Reza'iyeh, only three Kurdish fighters were wounded.

NVOI COMMENTARY VIEWS ANTI-SOVIET CLIMATE

TA072104 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Until When One Roof and Two Climates?"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: The executors of America's treacherous policy within Iran are being brought before revolutionary courts, exposed and punished. After the execution of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, now some of his other associates also have been duly punished for their treacherous acts.

Such measures by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran against treacherous plotters, as well as the unshakable struggle of the nation, which up to now have thwarted and foiled the independence-destroying plan and plots of the great Satan one after the other, have increased the wrath and vengeance of this seven-headed dragon from whose mouth spouts the poison of bondage and slavery and fire of destruction, aggression and oppression.

For this reason, it raises its head at every moment in some corner and does not refrain for one moment from subversions, creating problems and obstacles and threatening the independence and national sovereignty of our nation. It is for this reason that the Iranian nation, inspired by the repeated and effective guidelines of the imam of the nation, who repeatedly has pointed out the necessity of struggle against this number one enemy of oppressed peoples, is continuing its sacred battle with an unshakable will.

Sensing that the cutting edge of the struggles of the people of revolutionary Iran is aimed at its cowardly and subversive policies, America, in addition to threats and intimidations and resorting to various ploys and military pressure, strives by various means and conspiracies to divert the main and principle course of this struggle from its true objectives and to lead it to triteness.

One of America's evil aims, pursued by its agents and followers and counterrevolutionary elements within Iran, is anti-Soviet propaganda, a hackneyed and inadmissable example that can be seen in some of our country's press as well.

We all know that after the overthrow of the shah's criminal regime, the Soviet Union was the first government to recognize the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. From a principled, neutral and impartial standpoint it defended the Iranian nation's national sovereignty and interests in the face of incessant threats posed by America against Iran. It condemned interference in Iran's internal affairs and explicitly declared that determining and defining the form of government and political organizations of every country, including Iran, is the concern of the people of that same country.

In its conspiratorial and subversive propaganda and activities, America strives to distort this undeniable fact confirmed by the Iranian people and to cover it with a mantle whose fabric is entirely made of lies, fabrications, slanders and unfair accusations, thus decreasing the intensity and ferocity of the anti-American struggle as much as possible, diverting its main and true course and undermining it.

Unfortunately, some of our homeland's responsible officials, now and then, whether willingly or unwillingly, explicitly or by hints and references, in connection with the unfounded and baseless accusations toward the Soviet Union, tread the same path America strives to pave. Despite the indisputable realities regarding the Soviet Union's good will, respect and support of Iran's freedom and independence, they place America and the Soviet Union on the same level.

Of course, such an unjust phenomenon is to some extent an indication of the existence of one roof and two climates, which in our view is under no circumstances consistent with the Iranian revolution's interests and goals. Placing friend and foe on the same level is not only not fair, it also indicates lack of political insight and a correct and realistic policy and, without doubt, is grist poured by such government figures into the mill of the enemy, the exposed number one enemy of the Iranian people. The entirely fabricated and false propaganda of the imperialists and America, and its masked and unmasked elements, takes place in order to impugn the facts and to divert the principled struggles of the people and to undermine these struggles. In their anti-imperialist struggle, the Iranian people can and must rely on anti-imperialist forces throughout the entire world, headed by the Soviet Union.

The existence of one roof and two climates in our homeland's political atmosphere will only result in harming these anti-imperialist and consistent struggles of the people.

IRAN VA JAHAN ON TUDEH PARTY, MULLAH'S REGIME

GF051830 Paris IRAN VA JAHAN in Persian 20 Sep 82 p 13

[Farshad Bahrami article: "Beginning of the End of the Honeymoon"]

[Text] Facts about events of the last few months of the third year of the revolution and the direction of events in the fourth year of the revolution certainly tell of a destiny-making battle. This battle, undoubtedly the most important and decisive battle in our society, clearly reflects the struggle of a large group. It began from the early days of revolutionary fervor and has now reached its most important destiny-making moments in this phase of the popular revolution of the people of our homeland.

This prediction was made by Kianuri in January 1982. The secretary general of the Iranian Tudeh Party referred to the opportunity lost during the first 1 1/2 years of the revolution because of the rule of the "liberals." He bitterly and sadly reflected: In this connection, there were such excesses that almost all the SAVAKists and monarchists received amnesty....

He cried for Articles 43 and 49 of the Constitution, which were designed to help the oppressed and take the wealth from the rich and stressed that "of course such points included in the Constitution are on their own one of the biggest achievements of the revolution and its popular aspects." And as expected on the subject of foreign policy, he concluded that only the Soviet Union can be relied upon and that "the slogan of death to the United States must continue on the same level." He added: Irrespective of the extensive and adverse propaganda against socialist countries by liberal circles and the tug of war of the media and other misinformed enemies of the socialism in the past year, the fact becomes clear to larger groups of strugglers every day that the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, wholeheartedly support the Iranian revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and will continue such support. This friendly attitude and unconditional support has enabled larger groups and strata of the leadership and the combatant Islamic forces to overcome their wrong preconceptions and realize that the true friends of the Iranian revolution are the socialist countries and other revolutionary and anti-imperialist world forces.

Such remarks, however, belong to the good old days when Bani-Sadr had been ousted. [Nowadays] they are taking the mujahidin youth to the sacrificial alter by the droves and "comrades" in the guise of honorary officials of the regime reveal their hideouts and catch them. "Brother Khamene'i" is the president and the other "brother," Musavi, has become the prime minister. The Tudeh Party is the sole contender and controls an extensive portion of the media. It infiltrates committees of government departments and factories and is enjoying a flowery honeymoon. The war with Iraq, irresponsible actions, a lack of specialists and a tilt toward the East, which has been unable to solve its own most basic problems after many years, are gradually showing their effects. The currency reserves and other reserves gradually are diminishing and the money retrieved from the United States has been spent. The plundered wealth is spent; printing new notes has reached such a level that it is no longer worthwhile since it only increases the prices to the same extent; there is a shortage of everything; unemployment is growing and the wave of war refugees and the jobless is growing.

The Friday prayers with all the preparations and irrespective of the fact that any problem has to be solved through the mosques -- a road which leads to Friday prayers -- have lost their popularity and the wave of assassinations and the "achievement of the presence of God by brothers" severely has reduced any contact between the mullahs and the people. The only remaining contact is through the mass media and this leaves very little for those with other opinions.

It seems that should the border war end, two ways remain open for the temporary continuation of the rootless regime that survives by whipping up public opinion. They are: murder of Baha'is or a clash with the Tudeh Party. The first alternative already has been planned. The change of identify cards andwithholding them from the "heathens" will, in fact, cause the gradual death of this meek group. However, the instinct for self-preservation has increased the market for [Ayatollah] 'Allameh-Nuri and we can see photographs of people in this group in the daily publications, who stress hatred for the "atheist Baha'i sect" and seek refuge in the "arms of Islam." The daily defeats in the war has posed the second way and it seems that the skin is finally going to the tannery.

The Tudeh Party publication in its 22 May issue in an angry and at the same time begging tone writes: Unfortunately, we have to say that the success of the revolution is not complete and.... This indicates that secularist circles and ignorant friends are moving against the establishment of the laws of the revolution and are, in fact, aiding the counterrevolutionaries by such moves -- the counterrevolutionaries, whose agents are unfortunately still present in government and revolutionary organizations. The American leftovers, which in the words of Imam Khomeyni are still present, try on the one hand to stop the implementation of revolutionary laws and on the other hand to break them and in a dictatorial way actively implement their own laws in the guise of being Islamic and revolutionary. Base insults and allegations against individuals and organizations, illegal violation of rights and ignoring the rights of the organizations and individuals -- clearly outlined in the Constitution -- or the ruthless violation of such rights are all examples of such lawbreaking, which unfortunately are being committed not only by the open or secret counterrevolutionaries but also by the ignorant friends of the revolution who also have some responsibilities.

In the past week, the "ignorant friends" were Musavi-Ardabili and the regime's spokesman Tavakkoli. Musavi-Ardabili, chief justice of the regime [as published] and the acting Friday imam of Tehran, said: The Tudeh Party claimed that it was a follower of the imam's line but when the issue of the war reached its sensitive point, in an analysis, it injected its venom and picked up the line of its master.

Ahmad Tavakkli, the regime's spokesman and labor minister, has divided the enemy and adds the "followers of the imam's line" -- the Tudeh Party -- with Feda'iyan and the hyprocrites and refers to them as the shameless pickled ones in the Tudeh Party.

The RAH-E TUDEH in an editorial in its 30 July issue writes: Our revolutionary homeland at the moment is passing through sensitive days in its history and difficulties have risen for the policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region. The final goal of the United States is to weaken revolutionary Iran and to reduce its power through struggles in order to prepare the grounds for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic.

Nuroddin Kianuri, grandson of Sheykh Fazlollah Nuri -- a mullah who supported despotism at the time of the constitutional uprising and was a Soviet puppet during his life -- irrespective of his close ties, makes the mistake of not realizing that the mullahs stop at nothing to maintain their position and many historical events and the events of the past few years in Iran have proved that you should not enter the well hanging from their frayed rope. Isn't this the beginning of the end of the honeymoon?